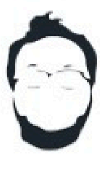
الاختبارات التجريبية الكاملة

للتدرب على الأسئلة الفعلية بالستيب

الهدف الأساسي هو التدرب والتعلم من الاخطاء!

خطوات التدرب:

١ – فضي نفسك ٣ ساعات متواصلة على الأقل بحيث تكون جاهز ومصحصح.
٢–ابدأ بالقسم الاول مع مؤقت، وحل الأسئلة بطريقة مماثلة للاختبار الفعلي
٣– اذا السؤال صعب خمن الإجابة واستمر، الى انت تنتهي
٤– بعد الانتهاء من القسم، استمر للقسم اللي بعده، بدون انتظار او وقوف.
٥– بعد الانتهاء من الأقسام، تاكد من اجاباتك، واحسب درجتك من ١٠٠
٦– خذ راحة، وراجع كل الأخطاء



"واذا عندك أي سؤال، كلمني خاص على طول على التويتر Dalilk4step@ – عبدالرحمن حجازي"

Section One

Items: 1 – 20

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

Instructions

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

Recording Number (1)

1

A. Grammar
B. Geography
C. Literature
D. Philosophy

2

A. The assignment for the next class.
B. The next class meeting.
C. His absence today.
D. The novel review.

3

A. He doesn't care about absences.
B. He asks for extra work from absentees.
C. He records all absences.
D. He lowers grades because of absences.

4

A. Read a new novel.
B. Write three pages from Hemingway's novel.
C. Study the review.
D. Read and review Hemingway's novel.

5

A. Finish reading the novel.
B. Study hard for the upcoming quiz.
C. Don't miss the class.
D. Don't wait until it is too late.

Recording Number (2)

6

A. To leave for work early.
B. To leave from work early.
C. To bring home some espresso.
D. To pray before coming home.

7

A. Not go to work.
B. Not buy anything.
C. Go to the market for her.
D. Pick her up after work.

8

A. If he leaves work early.
B. If the market is open.
C. If shopping doesn't take long.
D. If the prayer doesn't come early.

9

A. Turkish coffee.
B. Ginger cappuccino.
C. Double espresso.
D. Mocha java.

Recording Number (3)

10

A. Friend.
B. Neighbor.
C. Daughter.
D. Mother.

11

A. She has been away at school.
B. She has been doing guesswork.
C. She has been visiting Dr. Fatima.
D. She has been feeling very sick.

12

She is thankful that Dr. Fatima was:
A. determined.
B. firm.
C. necessary.
D. ordered.

13
The doctors finally:
A. made friends with her daughter.
B. saw things clearly after some confusion.
C. opened a door for her and her daughter.
D. gave them someone to understand.

14

A. Pneumonia.
B. Diagnosis.
C. Treatment.
D. Medication.

15

A. Because they were afraid of her.
B. Nadia didn't improve like she should have.
C. Pneumonia takes a long time.
D. Her mother became angry with them.

16

A. She left the hospital in a short time.
B. She was asked to stay longer.
C. Jenan stayed at the hospital with her.
D. She renewed her old medication.

Recording Number (4)

17

A. At a sword fight.
B. At a restaurant.
C. At a supermarket.
D. At a sports center.

18

A. That he disagrees.
B. That he accepts.
C. That he doubts.
D. That he agrees.

Recording Number (5)

19

A. So it doesn't get lost.
B. In order to protect it from damage.
C. To use it in writing a report.
D. The library wants it back.

20

A. He didn't have time to read it.
B. Several pages were torn out of it.
C. He can't find it.
D. It got wet in a storm.

Stop!
End of Section.

Section Two

Items: 21 - 40

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

Instructions

Read the following passages, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

1) A couple of weeks ago I was unfortunate enough to get stung by both a bee and a hornet while working in the garden. My arm swelled up, so off to a clinic I went. The clinic gave me cream to put on the bites and an antihistamine. The next day the swelling was getting progressively worse, so my husband said I should see my regular doctor. I made an appointment for that afternoon. He said my arm was infected and gave me an antibiotic. He also said that the next time I got stung I should put a penny on the bite for fifteen minutes. I thought to myself, if there ever is a next time I'll follow through on his suggestion.

2) Well that night my niece got stung by two bees. When she came over to swim I looked at the bite and it had already started to swell. Immediately I thought of my doctor's advice. Off I went to get a penny and taped it to her arm for fifteen minutes. The next morning, there was no sign of a bite. Wow, were we surprised! But we decided she just wasn't allergic to the sting.

3) Well, guess what happened again on Saturday afternoon? I was helping my neighbor in her flower garden and I got bit again two times by a hornet on my left hand. I promptly went into the house and taped two pennies to my bites and then sat and **sulked** for 15 minutes. The penny took the sting out of the bite immediately, but I wasn't sure if it would stop the swelling. While I was doctoring my stings, the hornets were attacking my neighbor and she got bit on the thumb. Again, the penny. The next morning I could only see the spot where I had been stung. There was no redness or swelling at all. I went over to see my neighbor and hers was the same. She couldn't even tell where she had been bitten.

4) The doctor certainly knew what he was talking about when he said that somehow the copper in the penny counteracts the usual effects of the bite. My suggestion to you is to keep a few copper coins **on hand**. I know in some countries there are no coins made from copper. If that's the case in your country, why not save some pennies on your next visit to America or ask friends if they have some. And who knows, maybe the copper is good for bites of insects other than bees, hornets and wasps. It's worth a try!

Questions

21. What stung the writer?

A. A snake and a hornet.
B. A wasp and a bee.
C. A hornet and a bee.
D. A bee and a spider.

22. She went to a clinic because her:

A. arm was swollen.
B. pain was intense.
C. husband told her to.
D. neighbor suggested it.

23. What did her doctor suggest she put on a sting if it happened again?

A. An ointment.
B. An antihistamine.
C. A tape.
D. A copper coin.

24. According to paragraph (3), where was she on Saturday afternoon?

A. At the doctor' s. B. At her neighbor's.
C. At the clinic. D. At her niece's.

25. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **sulked** in paragraph (3)?

A. Felt somewhat joyful.
B. Thought about things.
C. Guessed what happened.
D Felt sorry for herself.

26. What happened the morning after she put a penny on her neighbor's sting?

Her neighbor couldn't see where:
A. her thumb was.
B. she had been bitten.
C. her garden was.
D. she had put the penny.

27. What is the effect of copper on a bee's sting?

It works:
A. against it. B. with it.
C. for it. D. into it.

28. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase **on hand** in paragraph (4)?

A. With your neighbor.
B. Usually in your car.
C. Close to a flower garden.
D. Easily available.

29. What is the best title for this passage?

A. The Clinic's Advice
B. Picking Flowers in a Garden
C. Bee Stings and Pennies
D. Helping Your Neighbor

Passage 2

1) Delhi residents are under siege by monkeys due to a shortage of trappers who could free the people from the **simian menace,** reports said on Tuesday. Many residents have barricaded their houses with grills and wire mesh to keep the marauding simians from looking for a meal from their refrigerators, *The Times of India* newspaper reported.

2) A woman told the newspaper that she had to spend hours at a stretch in her living room with the kitchen locked to keep the monkeys away. "You feel chained down as you can't keep the doors and windows open. At times it seems as if we are inside a cage and the monkeys are like visitors to a zoo," she said. As a result, many people keep their refrigerators and water tanks locked and are even afraid to dry their clothes in the open lest the simians rip them to bits, the newspaper said.

3) "There is a dearth of monkey trappers not only in the city but the whole of northern India. There has been no response to a notice inviting monkey trappers that we had put in papers," a city official said.

Questions

30. Where is this passage taken from?

A. A city official.
B. A report from a zoo.
C. A woman in Delhi.
D. A newspaper in India.

31. In paragraph (1), the term **simian menace** means a problem that refers to:

A. trappers.
B. barricaded houses.
C. monkeys.
D. grills and wire.

32. In paragraph (2), one woman said that sometimes she feels like she is:

A. an animal in a zoo.
B. a visitor in a zoo.
C. stretched in her living room.
D. chained to her doors and windows.

33. Why do some people keep their refrigerators and water tanks locked?

To keep:
A. their home supplies protected.
B. them from being ripped apart.
C. the monkey trappers away.
D. the doors and windows open.

34. According to paragraph (3), what do the city authorities say the main cause of this problem is?

A. Too many monkeys.
B. Refrigerators and water tanks.
C. Too few monkey trappers.
D. Clothes in the open.

35. According to paragraph (3), how have city authorities tried to get help solving this problem?

A. Advertising in newspapers.
B. Putting notices in the market.
C. Searching all of northern India.
D. Not responding to invitations.

Instructions
Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

36. Tom always takes an apple with him to school and _______ it at lunch.

A. ate
B. eats
C. has eaten
D. will eat

37. I can give Khalid that message for you when I _______ him at dinner tonight.

A. will see
B. see
C. have seen
D. will be seeing

38. This is _____ umbrella; ______ is over there.

A. your / my
B. mine / yours
C. my / your
D. my / yours

39. The teacher graded the students' papers last night. _______ them during class today.

A. It returns
B. She returned
C. They returned
D. He return

40. Sally would have forgotten her book _______ reminded her to take it.

A. if he isn't
B. if he hasn't
C. if we hadn't
D if we haven't

Stop!
End of Section.

Section Three

Items: 41 - 60

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

Instructions

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage

1) The title of an interesting article in *The New York Times* (May 19, 2001) is the question, 'If Richer Isn't Happier, What Is?' In the article David Leonhardt explores two common ideas that we all tend to have – but two ideas that don't exactly fit together. Although most of us unthinkingly consider both ideas to be true, when we stop and put the two ideas side by side we have a problem. The two ideas contradict each other, thus both of them can't be true. Here they are: a.) The more money people have, the happier they will be. b.) Money can't buy happiness. Do you believe both statements are true? If so, how do you reconcile the apparent contradiction?

2) Mr. Leonhardt, in searching for an answer, explores the way in which economists and psychologists have approached this issue. Economists have traditionally not seen the necessity of conducting surveys. They have assumed that the richer a person, a family or a country is, the more they can buy and therefore the happier they will be. Thus, there is no need for surveys or research. Nowadays many people take possessions for granted that, before World War II, could only have been owned by the wealthy elite. Some examples of things that we probably all would assume add to someone's happiness are second and third cars, international vacations and pursuing an education abroad.

3) However, sociologists and psychologists are finding that this isn't necessarily true. Up to a certain point, it seems to be true. But then, another principle comes into play. That is, the more money people have and the more things they can buy, the greater and greater their desires become. For example, a man buys a new car. He is happy with his new car. Then he starts to have thoughts of a bigger, better, more expensive car. And so it goes with virtually any material possession. The more I have, the more I want – and it goes on endlessly with happiness being only of short duration until once again a new **aspiration** appears. This is known as the 'hedonistic treadmill' in the literature of 'happiness researchers' who are still exploring this field.

4) In the meantime, you and I may react to these findings by wishing that we had a chance to more fully experience the unhappiness at the upper levels of the hedonistic treadmill!! But perhaps another question should be asked: At what point of becoming richer does unhappiness outweigh happiness? Are you a volunteer in an experiment to find the answer?

Questions

41. What does Mr. Leonhardt's article explore?

A. What rich really means.
B. How the rich are happy.
C. How much money the rich have.
D. What money really means.

42. According to paragraph (1), why is it that most of us tend to believe two opposite ideas?

A. We put the two ideas side by side.
B. We don't think about them thoroughly.
C. They are not contradictory in any way.
D. We reconcile both ideas immediately.

43. According to paragraph (2), why have economists NOT felt the need to conduct surverys?

They have always considered that:

A. the rich don't need to buy.

B. unhappiness automatically means poor.

C. surveys aren't reliable.

D. buying things creates happiness.

44. According to paragraph (2), what used to be true about the possessions many of us take for granted today?

A. They were only for the economically well off.

B. They have always been necessary for happiness.

C. They were taken from the rich during WW II.

D. They became a little less important than before.

45. According to paragraph (2), what kinds of things do we usually consider important for happiness?

A. Expensive vehicles, long vacations, and international insurance.

B. Automobiles, extensive travel, and international education.

C. Several cars, international businesses, and expensive schools.

D. Luxury brands, international economy, and elite education.

46. What was true about education abroad before World War II?

A. It used to be much less possible than it is now.

B. Fewer wealthy people took advantange of it.

C. It was a sign of an elite psychological pursuit.

D. Poor people had fewer possessions because of it.

47. According to paragraph (3), what happens when people are able to own more and more things?

A point is reached where:

A. great possessions result in an increase in happiness.

B. owning more increases the desire to purchase more.

C. the more one owns increases the level of satisfaction in life.

D. great possessions result in longer periods of happiness.

48. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **aspiration** in paragraph (3)?I

A. possession

B. success

C. answer

D. desire

49. According to paragraph (3), how do 'happiness researchers' refer to the phenomenon in the article?

They refer to it as:

A. the hedonistic treadmill.

B. the literature of happiness.

C. sociological research.

D. psychological research.

50. In paragraph (4), at what point of becoming richer does unhappiness become greater than happiness?

A. When the market losses are too great.

B. When the upper level lacks volunteers.

C. Researchers haven't found the answer yet.

D. It depends on the time for the experiment.

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

51. I am taking four classes at the university. _______ of them is English.

A. One B. Most
C. Some D. All

52. The price of coffee _______ for the past 5 years.

A. is going up B. will go up
C. has gone up D. had gone up

53. He is very tired because he _______ here since Fajr.

A. had been B. is
C. was D. has been

54. One of my best friends _______ to visit me next month.

A. has been coming B. will be coming
C. had been coming D. must be coming

55. He didn't write _______ during the exam. He just sat there looking at his paper.

A. something B. nothing
C. anything D. everything

56. _______ I arrived, he was talking on the phone.

A. After B. Once
C. When D. While

57. I'll go swimming tomorrow _______ it's cold.

A. even B unless
C. since D because

58. The research project will take _______ time _______ money.

A. neither / but B. some / also
C. either / and D. both / and

59. _______ you need more information, call me at home.

A. In the case B. In a situation
C. In the event D. In an emergency

60. Khalid: Who do you think is going to win the game tomorrow?
Walid: Well, our team has better players, so we _______ win, but you never know. Anything can happen in sports.

A. ought to B. have to
C. must D. will

Stop!
End of Section.

Section Four

Items: 61 - 80

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

Instructions

Read the following passages, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

1) A grasshopper spent the summer hopping about in the sun and singing **to his heart's content**. One day, an ant went hurrying by, looking very hot and weary. "Why are you working on such a lovely day?" asked the grasshopper. "I'm collecting food for the winter," said the ant, "and I suggest you do the same," and went off to help the other ants carry food to their storage area. They knew that food would not be available in the cold winter, so they were preparing for that time. But the grasshopper went on hopping and singing and thought to himself that the ants were foolish to waste such gorgeous sunny days doing unpleasant work. **There's always tomorrow,** he thought to himself.

2) When winter came the ground was covered with snow and it was very cold. Nothing was growing so there was nothing available for the grasshopper to eat. Since he was very hungry, he remembered the ants and went to their storage area. They had lots of food there and surely they would give him something to eat. At the storage area he spoke with the ant on duty and explained that there was no food and that he was very hungry. The ant told him he would have to go to the manager of the storehouse, so off the grasshopper went.

3) He presented his request to the manager who asked him what he had done all summer when the ants had worked long and hard to collect food for the winter. "I was busy hopping and singing," said the grasshopper. "Well," responded the manager ant, "while you were hopping and singing and having a great time all summer instead of working, didn't you realize that you wouldn't have anything to eat in the winter and would **starve**?"

Questions

61. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase, **to his heart's content**?

A. As much as he wanted
B. Songs about the heart
C. For the sake of his heart
D. More than he can hold

62. In paragraph (1), what was the ant doing?

A. Enjoying a lovely sunny day.
B. Working slowly in the hot sun.
C. Gathering food for the cold season.
D. Going home with the other ants.

63. What did the grasshopper think about the ants?

He thought that they:
A. should stop singing.
B. should work hard for the winter.
C. were doing pleasant work.
D. were wasting wonderful days.

64. **There's always tomorrow** is closest in meaning to which of the following?

1. There's plenty of time to do the work later.
2. There's enough time to do the work now.
3. The work should begin in the early morning.
4. Tomorrow is the best time to play.

65. In paragraph (2), why didn't the grasshopper have anything to eat?

A. Nothing was growing because it was too hot.
B. Nothing was available in the ant's storage.
C. Someone had stolen all the food he had stored.
D. He had done nothing to prepare for this time.

66. Why did the ants have lots of food during the cold season?

A. The snow helped preserve the food.
B. Their manager urged them to collect more.
C. They had worked hard all summer.
D. They discovered new places to find food.

67. Why did the grasshopper go to see the manager ant?

A. He wanted to help the manager.
B. He felt sure the manager would help him.
C. The storage ant didn't have any food.
D. He didn't want the manager to share with him.

68. What is the implication of the manager's response to the grasshopper?

He wonders why he:
A. was still singing.
B. had enjoyed the summer.
C. hadn't come earlier.
D. hadn't planned ahead.

69. The word **starve** in paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. be very cold
B. be extremely sick
C. be sick from hunger
D. be very unhappy

70. Which of the following gives the best general meaning for this story?

A. It is foolish to be concerned about the future.
B. We should work today to prepare for tomorrow.
C. Knowing the best places to find what we need is important.
D. We need friends who can help us get necessities.

71. Did the manager give the grasshopper what he wanted?

A. The passage doesn't give us the answer to that question.
B. No, because he didn't work when he should have.
C. Yes, only until things started growing again at the right time.
D. Yes, only enough for one day so that he can work.

Passage 2

1) For traveling about on land, the chariot or the carriage necessarily depended on an animal to make it move. Usually the animal was a horse, but depending on the location and availability, the animal might be a donkey, a camel, an elephant or even a dog. The only alternatives (excluding royalty and the very rich who were often carried by other people in sedan chairs) were to walk or actually ride on the back of the animal, although it would be difficult to do so on a dog.

2) All of that drastically changed after the invention of the horseless carriage or automobile, known these days simply as the car. No animal is needed to make a car move. It makes itself move by power generated from the engine, resulting in the name automobile.

3) Thanks to the car, we can go from place to place with much more ease and get there much faster. Unfortunately, the exhaust fumes from the burning of the fuel that powers the engine is a significant factor in the contemporary problem of air pollution. Progress has been made, but at a price.

Questions

72. How did the common people travel before there were cars?

A. Either in carriages or walking.
B. Either by walking or in sedan chairs.
C. By riding on dogs or horses.
D. Being carried by others or walking.

73. How does a car make itself move?

A. By propelling fumes.
B. By the power of the horse.
C. By inventing its mechanism.
D. By the power of the engine.

74. In paragraph (3), what is said about the result of using petrol for cars?

A. Petrol is significant as an important fuel.
B. It contributes to the problem of air pollution.
C. It is a sign of progress in modern times.
D. Petrol is why a car is a horseless carriage.

75. What can be inferred from the last sentence of this passage?

A. Real progress is truly free.
B. Good truly comes from the changes of progress.
C. Progress is a mixed blessing.
D. Life has only improved with the coming of progress.

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

76. Ali: What does Saud do for a living?
Badr: __________ at the university.

A. His professor B. He's a professor
C. He's a father D. His father's

77. Khalid: Are those people Chinese?
Ali: No, I think _______ Japanese.

A. their from B. they're
C. there D. they're from

78. My favorite class is history because _______.

A. it's the one which I do best in.
B. which is the one I do best in.
C. it's the best one which I do in.
D. which I do best in that one.

Instructions

Identify the *incorrect* underlined word or words and mark your response on your answer sheet.

79. Most of us <u>assume</u> that as people get <u>older</u>, they <u>grew</u> wiser. That <u>doesn't</u> always seem to be correct.

A. assume B. older
C. grew D. doesn't

80. Which of the following has the correct punctuation?

A. Most people who drink coffee don't know where it comes from it is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree.
B. Most people, who drink coffee, don't know where it comes from; it is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree.
C. Most people who drink coffee, don't know where it comes from. It is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree.
D. Most people who drink coffee don't know where it comes form. It is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree.

Stop!
End of Section.

Section Five

Items: 81 - 100

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

> **Instructions**
> Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

81. Saud _______ Arabic and English, but he _______ Chinese.

A. knows / doesn't speak
B. doesn't hear / understands
C. understands / doesn't hear
D. speak / doesn't knows

82. This car is _______ than that one.

A. expensiver
B. more cheaper
C. cheapest
D. more expensive

83. Hasan came into the room and asked me _______ I knew what time it was.

A. when
B. whether
C. why
D. which

84. I have _______ tasted such a delicious sandwich!

A. ever
B. never
C. usually
D. always

85. Pierre _______ France.

A. in
B. will be from
C. comes from
D. from

86. The package _______ yesterday is for the children.

A. which did arrived
B. which has arrived
C. which can arrive
D. which arrived

87. Will he keep his word _______ a promise?

A. if he makes
B. if he does
C. after he says
D. when he does

88. We were eager _______ the film.

A. for seeing
B. about looking to
C. to see
D. to look to

89. That was _______ film I've ever seen!

A. more boring
B. the most bored
C. most boring
D. the most boring

90. He ran _______ to win the race.

A. too fast
B. the fastest
C. fast enough
D. very faster

91. He exercises _______ that he is not in good shape.

A. so little
B. not much
C. very little
D. too little so

92. What would happen _______ I pushed this button?

A. when
B. whether
C. while
D. if

93. I like my teachers _______ this year. All of them are kind, unlike last year.

A. too much
B. very much
C. more than
D. so many

94. The man _______ the room is my history teacher.

A. who just enters
B. who enters in now
C. who entered in now
D. who just entered

95. It is very important for you to be _______ the meeting tomorrow.

A. on time for
B. at the time for
C. at time at
D. on time to

96. Many tourists love to vacation in Salalah in Oman __________ it has natural beauty that is unequalled in the Gulf.

A. therefore
B. since
C. however
D. so

97. If he __________, he would get much better marks in all his classes.

A. had longer naps
B. ate more fast food
C. had better study habits
D. bought a new car

98. Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?

A. Ali is very good at mathematics and science, but he doesn't do well in English, Arabic or history.
B. Ali is very good at mathematics, and science; but he doesn't do well in English, Arabic or history.
C. Ali is very good at mathematics, and science. But he doesn't do well in English, Arabic, or history.
D. Ali is very good at mathematics and science but he doesn't do well in English Arabic or history.

99. Choose the best order so that the sentences in the box below form a logical paragraph.

1. Later he discovered that he didn't like that subject.
2. His interest shifted to law.
3. Saleh majored in chemistry at first.
4. With his parents' approval, he withdrew from chemistry and switched to law.

A. (4), (1), (3), (2)
B. (3), (1), (2), (4)
C. (2), (3), (4), (1)
D. (1), (4), (2), (3)

100. Look at the 4 sentences. By using the word **but,** which two sentences can be combined to make only one sentence?

1. Later he discovered that he didn't like that subject.
2. His interest shifted to law.
3. Saleh majored in chemistry at first.
4. With his parents' approval, he withdrew from chemistry and switched to law.

A. Sentence (1) and then sentence (3).
B. Sentence (2) and then sentence (4).
C. Sentence (3) and then sentence (1).
D. Sentence (4) and then sentence (2).

Thank you for following the instructions.
Wishing you a successful future.

Model Test 2 – Key

Section 1		Section 2		Section 3		Section 4		Section 5	
1.	C	21.	C	41.	D	61.	A	81.	A
2.	A	22.	A	42.	B	62.	C	82.	D
3.	D	23.	D	43.	D	63.	D	83.	B
4.	D	24.	B	44.	A	64.	A	84.	B
5.	C	25.	D	45.	B	65.	D	85.	C
6.	B	26.	B	46.	A	66.	C	86.	D
7.	D	27.	A	47.	B	67.	B	87.	A
8.	C	28.	D	48.	D	68.	D	88.	C
9.	B	29.	C	49.	A	69.	C	89.	D
10.	C	30.	D	50.	C	70.	B	90.	C
11.	D	31.	C	51.	A	71.	A	91.	A
12.	A	32.	A	52.	C	72.	A	92.	D
13.	B	33.	A	53.	D	73.	D	93.	B
14.	A	34.	C	54.	B	74.	B	94.	D
15.	B	35.	A	55.	C	75.	C	95.	A
16.	A	36.	B	56.	C	76.	B	96.	B
17.	B	37.	B	57.	B	77.	B	97.	C
18.	A	38.	D	58.	D	78.	A	98.	A
19.	C	39.	B	59.	C	79.	C	99.	B
20.	D	40.	C	60.	A	80.	D	100.	C